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SEMANTIC AND SEMIC ANALYSIS OF ANTONYMS

Abstract: The development of modern linguistics is characterized by an increasingly close attention of linguistics to issues of the semantic structure of the word, to the systematic consideration of various levels of language, including vocabulary. Research on critical theoretical issues recent semantics, descriptive lexicology, and lexicography as a whole a number of works give reason that vocabulary, despite the huge number of units and the multidimensional nature of their relationship, is a specific system. Unfortunately, not all categories and measurements of this system are sufficiently studied.

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Introduction

Antonyms are words with the opposite meaning. In lexicology textbooks they are defined and how the words "of different sounds, which express opposite, but correlative concepts with each other". To the concepts of opposite meaning, and the opposite adequately reflected semantics antonyms, served as a means for identifying them, in our opinion, it is necessary to invest strictly terminated meaning in them, to semantically limit it. One of these limitations is an indication of relative opposite values. Consider the development of views on the problem of definition antonyms.

Contrary / contradictory

In most works which try to avoid this vagueness, a distinction is made between antonymic pairs and complementary pairs, distinction which joins sharing, classic in logic, between opposites and contradictory; with the contradictory, plays the law of the excluded third: the negation of one of the terms leads to the assertion of the other: male / female, married / single, dead /alive, can thus be considered as complementary terms; in however, opposites denote the extreme poles of a dimension and authorize the creation of an undefined intermediate zone: the negation of one of the two terms therefore does not necessarily entail the assertion of the other; hot / cold, rich / poor, large / small ..., are in this case: hot implies non-cold, cold implies non-hot, but non-hot does not imply cold, similarly that non-cold does not imply hot.

Most semantic works agree to reserve the term anonymous to this second case, using << complementary >> or << contradictory >> for the other possibility. Some authors have tried to define antonyms in terms of << brands >>, exploiting in the semantic field the element opposition marked / unmarked element, common in phonology and morphology: one of the two terms the pair of antonyms works as an unmarked term (which amounts to saying, finally, as a generic term) for quality common introduced by the two terms; as a rule, this unmarked term is the "positive" term of the couple (wide, fast, long ..., opposite narrow, slow, short...). Use wide, fast, long, in sentences like: X is less wide that y does not presuppose anything about dimension, speed, etc. realities in question, which can be wide or narrow, fast or slow, etc.

Many linguists in the framework of complementary Anthony include conversion - lexico-semantic category, reflecting in the language of subject-object relations in inverted statements (sentences) denoting the same Situation:

A beginner wins against a master and a master loses to a beginner.

Conversions wins and loses express bilateral subject-object relations, representing the same content as if in different directions:

(1) A →B and (2) B → A. In the propositional (dictum) plane, the object of reflection (situation) in.

Both sentences have the same substantive relevance: winning one or losing another. In the interpretation (modus) plane, the conversions are different: subject the original statement becomes the second object of the inverted, the object of the original utterances - by the subject of the converted, and the word expressing the subject-object relations, is replaced in the converted sentence by converse. Contrast antonyms mean incompatible concepts that are extreme symmetric members of an ordered set including composition of the intermediate members: "young" - <"not old", "middle-aged", "elderly" ...> - "old"; "Cold" - <"non-hot", "cool", "warm" ...> - "hot" and etc. The semantic differences between the opposing antonyms come down to contrasting the semantic components "more" - "less": large = more than normal, small = less than normal; high = high = having a height greater than the norm, etc. (counter-specific species concepts).

Contrasting are those concepts in which the negation of the signs of one concepts is only part of the content of another concept, while the second the concept has its own special characteristics that characterize the objects covered by it, for example, good - evil: the content of the concept of "evil" denies the attribute contained in the concept of "good", but, in addition, has its own characteristics ("anger").

Opposite concepts can be graphically denoted as follows: A and non-A + B (second concept denies the first and, in addition, has its own characteristics - In. . Between the opposite concepts on the scale of signs there are a number of transitional stages, for example, between the concepts of "white" and "black" are intermediate concepts, in particular, "gray". As a result, the relationship between opposing concepts cannot be apply the logical law of the excluded third. Since both are opposite concepts cannot simultaneously be applied to the same object, in this case the law of contradiction applies: two judgments incompatible with each other are not can be true at the same time: at least one of them must be false. FROM points of view linguistics, "the opposite, like the contradiction, is also based on extension of the border, i.E., the coincidence of being and non-being, but, unlike the contradiction, fixes this border not for being, but for non-being, for the purpose of being, in the sphere otherness, means of otherness, from the point of view of otherness. Therefore, you can simply to say that the opposite is the coincidence of being with nonexistence in nonexistence ".

Since the counter-antonyms express the qualitative opposite, they realize gradual (stepwise) opposition, that is, they can assume sequential series of semantic negatives. For example, hot - warm -cool - cold. Intermediate, middle term, serves as a kind of point reference to the degree of manifestation of quality: Junior school will become older;

However, the graduated manifestation of the trait can be expressed an antonymic pair only if the counter-tokens attribute one and the same subject, in cases where antonyms characterize different subjects, gradational relations are replaced by complementarity relations: The largest problems in young people / children /. Axiological formation contextual values in this case repeats the contextual development scheme semantics of counter narrative antonyms. The first logical premise presented the presupposition of this sentence is "normal if young children have small problems ", is associated with the second premise, which predicts the opposite.

The mutual exclusion of the parcels, in turn, forms this "impossibility", and the metonymous name is "indecision", which characterize the presented. Language responded to new social conditions by combination and interaction extreme sections of stylistic oppositions: literary / non-literary; book / colloquial; high / low, etc., and this trend is primarily manifested precisely in the sphere of journalistic style, which by the beginning of the new millennium had acquired the following features:

1) a combination of different-style elements of the language;

2) role enhancement emotionally expressive evaluative elements

3) expansion of borders manifestations of a language game.

ANTONYMY AND SEMIC ANALYSIS

Talking about "contrasts" between various units leads to questioning the exact nature of the elements thus put in opposition; the presentation of the most dictionaries and teaching practice suggest that it is a question of opposing "words": we will not return to the definitions of dictionaries (Antonym = word which ... >>), on the instructions of the manuals school (Give the anonymous of the following words ...); in both cases the emphasis is put on the word as an indivisible unit, almost in analyzable, which contrasts block with another term. This simplifying vision of lexical reality and semantics has the disadvantage of neglecting the main characteristic that we mentioned above: the anonymity supposes the existence of a gradation implicit and, therefore, common points between the two units in question: it seems to us that reasoning in terms of words prevents us from doing appear the traits shared by antonyms, traits just as important as the opposing trait.

On the other hand, an approach which takes into account similarities and differences will better explain why the same word can have several antonyms; but, here again, it is not enough to consider that a the lexeme takes on different meanings depending on the context in which it is used: thus the clear adjective,

applied to a liquid, would have like cloudy antonym, applied to a color it would oppose dark, applied to ideas it would correspond to confused, etc. This type of analysis and exercise, relatively widespread, which consists in showing that the same word can have several "meanings" and, by the same token, several antonyms, is obviously preferable to the conception <<global >> and unchanging of the word we mentioned above. However, one step must be crossed: as R. Martin shows, the location of the antonymic relation is neither the word nor the <<sense>> (even considered icon textual variations), but the same: The antonymic Semmes always have common semis. So father << male person who has one or more children >> opposes mother by the only semic couple male Female ; / '/ opposes sons by the anonymity of giving and receiving (life); at stepfather by the couple natural

kinship / kinship by marriage. Even hot / cold have in common the semis of causation, sensation, touch, temperature: but one assumes a high temperature (<< which causes a sensation touch)))), the other a low temperature. Buying is << getting a thing for money)), to sell is "to give something for money)).

As for obtaining and yielding, they are differentiated by pairs of opposite semis:

"Make that we have (what we did not have))> / << make that we no longer have (what we did not have) had))). Likewise for the antonyms give (something to someone) / remove (something to someone.): << do that someone. have (what he did not have))> / do that someone. no longer (what it had) . This call for semic analysis makes it possible to account for the traits common and specific traits.

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